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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/004,120	12/06/2001	Daniel Joseph Wolff	01.124.01	8027

7590   09/12/2005

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EXAMINER
AVELLINO, JOSEPH E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

DATE MAILED: 09/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/004,120	WOLFF ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Joseph E. Avellino	2143

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 August 2005*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-45* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *8/15/05*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-45 are pending in this examination; claims 1, 10, 16, 31, and 40

independent.

Double Patenting

2.   The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created
doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the
unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent
and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11
F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225
USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA
1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*,
418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).
        A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be
used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double
patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly
owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).
        Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a
terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with
37 CFR 3.73(b).

3.   Claims 1-36 of commonly owned application no. 10/003,265 contains every

element of claims 1-45 of the instant application and as such anticipates claims 1-45 of

the instant application.

4.   "A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the

later claim is obvious over, or **anticipated by**, the earlier claim. In re Longi, 759 F.2d at

896, 225 USPQ at 651 (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting

because the claims at issue were obvious over claims in four prior art patents); In re

Berg, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46 USPQ2d at 1233 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (affirming a holding of

obviousness-type double patenting where a patent application claim to a genus is

anticipated by a patent claim to a species within that genus)." ELI LILLY AND

COMPANY v BARR LABORATORIES, INC., United States Court of Appeals for the

Federal Court, ON PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC (DECIDED: May 30, 2001).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6.   Claims 31-45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it

pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The disclosure does not describe a computer program product embodied in a computer

readable medium. If this is an oversight by the Office, Applicant is invited to point out

where in the disclosure it can be found that a computer program embodied in a

computer-readable medium for configuring a load balancing device can be found.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can

be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-12, 16-27, and 31-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Asai et al. (USPN 6,760,765) (hereinafter Asai) in view of Hailpern et

al. (USPN 6,275,937) (hereinafter Hailpern).

8.   Referring to claim 1, Asai discloses a load balancing device (Figure 1, ref. 20) for

balancing the load across a plurality of proxy devices (i.e. cache servers, Figure 1, ref.

101, 102, 10n), the computer network having a plurality of client devices (terminals,

Figure 1, ref. 41-4n) arranged to issue access requests using a dedicated file access

protocol to the file storage device (content server, ref. 30) in order to access files stored

on the file storage device, and comprising:

a client interface for receiving an access request issued to the file storage device

using the dedicated file access protocol (Figure 1, ref. 21; col. 12, lines 38-48);

load balancing logic for applying a predetermined load balancing routine to

determine which proxy device to direct the access request (col. 15, line 66 to col. 16,

line 56);

a proxy device interface for sending the access request to the proxy device

determined by the load balancing logic, each proxy device being coupled to the file

storage device (Figure 1, all; col. 15, line 66 to col. 16, line 66).

Asai does not specifically state that the proxy devices are arranged to perform

malware scanning of files stored within a file storage device. In analogous art, Hailpern

discloses another load balancing proxy server system which is arranged to perform

malware scanning (i.e. virus scanning) of files stored within a file storage device (col.

11, lines 16-60). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to combine the teaching of Hailpern with Asai since Asai

discloses that the number of streams currently being distributed by the cache server can

be reported to the cluster control unit 21, however other methods can be implemented

(col. 24, lines 55-67). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to search for other

methods of communicating load distribution information to the load balancing unit,

eventually finding the system of Hailpern and its novel system of communicating load

level information using the PICS protocol (col. 10, lines 40-64).

9.   Referring to claim 2, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention substantively

as described in claim 1. Asai in view of Hailpern do not specifically disclose the

dedicated file access protocol is the SMB protocol and the access requests are SMB

calls issued to the file storage device. "Official Notice" is taken that both the concepts

and advantages of providing for access requests using the SMB protocol are well

known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to incorporate the teaching of the SMB protocol to the combined system of Asai

and Hailpern in order to provide another method to access the file storage system,

thereby increasing the availability of the system to other devices using this protocol.

10.   Referring to claim 3, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention substantively

as described in claim 1. Asai in view of Hailpern do not specifically disclose the

dedicated file access protocol is the NFS protocol and the access requests are NFS

calls issued to the file storage device. "Official Notice" is taken that both the concepts

and advantages of providing for access requests using the NFS protocol are well known

and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

incorporate the teaching of the NFS protocol to the combined system of Asai and

Hailpern in order to provide another method to access the file storage system, thereby

increasing the availability of the system to other devices using this protocol.

11.   Referring to claim 4, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention substantively

as described in claim 1. Asai in view of Hailpern do not specifically state that the load

balancing is arranged to poll each of the plurality of proxy devices and the access

request to be sent to the first responding proxy device. "Official Notice" is taken that

both the concept and advantages of providing for first response request handling is well

known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to provide for first response request handling since Asai discloses that other

methods of load balancing can be used (col. 24, lines 55-67), which would lead one of

ordinary skill in the art to search for other methods of load balancing, eventually learning

through common knowledge of the use of first response request handling.

12.   Referring to claim 5, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention substantively

as described in claim 1. Asai in view of Hailpern do not specifically state that the load

balancing is to apply a "round-robin" system of allocation. "Official Notice" is taken that

both the concept and advantages of providing for round-robin request handling is well

known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to provide for first response request handling since Asai discloses that other

methods of load balancing can be used (col. 24, lines 55-67), which would lead one of

ordinary skill in the art to search for other methods of load balancing, eventually learning

through common knowledge of the advantages of round-robin request handling in a

distributed allocation system.

13.   Referring to claim 6, Asai discloses the proxy device interface is arranged to

receive a ready signal from each proxy device in said plurality indicating that proxy

device is ready to receive an access request, the load balancing routing being arranged

to refer to said ready signals when determining to which proxy device to direct a

particular access request (col. 17, lines 10-47).

14.   Referring to claim 7, Asai discloses each device is assigned an identifier (i.e. IP

address, an inherent feature of any network), and the load balancing device is assigned

the same identifier as is assigned to the file storage device (an inherent feature of a

server-side proxy farm is that the gateway has the address on the Internet which is used

for the content server, thereby ensuring that the load balancer is not bypassed to get to

the content server), the client interface being connectable to a communication

infrastructure (Figure 1, ref. 51) to enable communication between the load balancing

device and said client devices, while the plurality of proxy devices are connectable to

the proxy device interface (Figure 1, ref. 52), and the file storage device is connectable

to each proxy device (Figure 1, ref. 53), such that the file storage device 30 is only

accessible by said client devices 41-4n via said load balancing device 20 and one of

said proxy devices 101-10n (col. 12, lines 38-67).

15.   Referring to claim 8, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention substantively

as described in the claims above. Asai in view of Hailpern do not specifically disclose a

plurality of file storage devices and the load balancing device being assigned multiple

identifiers corresponding to the identifiers of the storage devices. However it has been

held that it would be obvious to replicate features to produce repeated results. See St.

Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8 (7th Cir. 1977). Furthermore it is well

known that a device may have multiple addresses assigned to itself (i.e. a cache server

may cache hits from a plurality of addresses mutually exclusive of any other server on

the network). By this rationale it would have been obvious to provide multiple

addresses for file storage devices in order to handle services pertaining to those

servers.

16.   Referring to claim 9, it is inherent to the system of Asai in view of Hailpern that

each device is assigned an identifier (i.e. MAC address) unique from all others. Without

this, network communications would be impossible since no computer would receive

information directed to the computer.

17.   Claim 10 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.   Furthermore Hailpern

discloses processing logic for causing selected malware scanning algorithms to be

executed to determine whether the file identified by the access request is to be

considered as malware (col. 10, line 11 to col. 62).

18.   Referring to claim 11, Asai discloses the invention substantively as described in

claim 10. Asai does not disclose determining which malware scanning algorithms

should be selected for a particular file, each proxy device further comprising a scanning

engine to execute the malware scanning algorithms by the processing logic. In

analgous art, Hailpern discloses another proxy load balancing system which includes

determining which malware scanning algorithms (i.e. IBM AntiVirus, processor type 15;

or Microsoft Anti-Virus, processor type 5) should be selected for a particular file, each

proxy device further comprising a scanning engine (Figure 3, ref. 2040) to execute the

malware scanning algorithms by the processing logic (Figure 3; col. 10, line 11, to col.

11, line 65). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teaching of Hailpern with Asai since Asai discloses

that the number of streams currently being distributed by the cache server can be

reported to the cluster control unit 21, however other methods can be implemented (col.

24, lines 55-67). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to search for other

methods of communicating load distribution information to the load balancing unit,

eventually finding the system of Hailpern and its novel system of communicating load

level information using the PICS protocol (col. 10, lines 40-64).

19.   Referring to claim 12, Asai in view of Hailpern discloses the invention

substantively as described in claim 10. Asai in view of Hailpern further disclose each

proxy device further comprises a file cache for storing files previously accessed by the

client devices, upon receipt of an access request identifying a file to be read from the

file storage device, the processing logic being arranged to determine whether the file

identified by the access request is stored in the file cache and if so return the file to the

client device via the load balancing device without communicating with the file store

device via the second interface (Asai, Figure 3, ref. S124; col. 16, lines 44-63).

20.   Claims 16-27, 31-42 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

        Claims 13, 28, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Asai in view of Hailpern as applied to the claims above, and further in

view of Sathyanarayan et al. (USPN 6,304,904) (hereinafter Sathyanarayan).

21.   Referring to claim 13, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention

substantively as described in claim 12. Asai in view do not specifically state that the file

cache is arranged only to store files which have been determined not to be considered

as malware. In analogous art, Sathyanarayan discloses another internet proxy system

wherein the file cache is arranged only to store files which have been determined not to

be considered as malware (i.e. scan the stream for predetermined content, and delete it

if found, and then cache the entry) (col. 5, lines 23-32). It would be obvious to a person

of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of

Sathyanarayan with Asai and Hailpern since Hailpern discloses maintaining statistics

regarding the reliabilities of the content sources and other aspects of the invention (col.

6, lines 1-5), however remains silent on what statistics are kept and how they are used.

This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to find other methods of statistical record

keeping in a proxy server system, eventually finding the system of Sathyanarayan and

its novel invention of collecting statistics from network devices and maintaining log files

containing one or more entries associated with each request serviced (e.g. abstract).

22.   Claims 28 and 43 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

      Claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Asai in view of Hailpern as applied to the claims above, and further in

view of Webb et al. (US 2002/00833342) (Hereinafter Webb).

23.   Referring to claim 14, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention

substantively as described in claim 10. Asai in view of Hailpern do not disclose the

system is arranged to determine predetermined attributes, and to send those

predetermined attributes to the file storage device to perform a validation check, only

allowing those with sufficient rights to view the file. Webb discloses an authenticating

network wherein the system is arranged to determine predetermined attributes (i.e.

credentials in the form of a secure cookie), and to send those predetermined attributes

to the file storage device to perform a validation check (i.e. check out the cookie stored

on the client device), only allowing those with sufficient rights to view the file (p. 5, ¶ 48).

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teaching of Webb with Asai and Hailpern to allow a form of

security to the system, thereby reducing the likelihood of attacks from malicious users

and attempts to hijack the server system.

24.   Referring to claim 15, Asai in view of Hailpern disclose the invention

substantively as described in claim 10. Asai in view of Hailpern do not disclose

comprising a user cache for storing the attributes. Webb discloses an authenticating

network which includes a user cache for storing the attributes (i.e. a secure cookie) (p.

5, ¶ 48). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teaching of Webb with Asai and Hailpern to allow a

form of security to the system, thereby reducing the likelihood of attacks from malicious

users and attempts to hijack the server system.

25.   Claims 29, 30, 44, and 45 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

Response to Amendment

26.   The Office has considered the amendments to claims 31-45. The rejection under

35 USC 101 has been withdrawn, however a new rejection under 35 USC 112, first

paragraph has been issued.

Response to Arguments

27.   Applicant's arguments filed April 27, 2005 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive.

28.   Applicant argues, in substance, that (1) the claimed invention of the instant

application is different from the claimed invention of copending application no.

10/003,265 (hereinafter '265) since a passive load balancing mechanism as described

in '265 is different from load balancing logic for applying a predetermined load balancing

routine to determine to which proxy device to direct that access request, (2) the system

of Hailpern does not disclose load balancing logic and therefore the systems of Asai

and Hailpern would not be obvious to combine, (3) Asai does not disclose any malware

scanning, and any malware scanning would be performed within Asai's content server

in accordance with known techniques, (4) the combination of Asai and Hailpern are not

directed to the same problem as the instant inventors, and as such it would not have

been obvious to combine the references, (5) the combination of Asai in view of Hailpern

do not disclose issuing access requests using a dedicated file access protocol.

29.   As to point (1), Applicant is correct in that the claimed language is not verbatim in both claims, however the interpretation of both limitations read upon one another. In '263, the passive load balancing mechanism provides load balancing by directing the access request to a *predetermined proxy device*. This is equivalent since the load balancing logic of the instant application applies a predetermined load balancing routine to determine to which proxy device to direct that access request. This is the same exact thing, just in different language. By this rationale, the rejection is maintained.

30.   As to point (2) Applicant is incorrect in the rationale that Hailpern does not disclose load balancing logic. Applicant's attention is directed to the abstract, where it is stated that, "servers can determine processing various factors e.g. *their current load condition...*". This clearly shows that the system of Hailpern is directed to load balancing. By this rationale, the rejection is maintained.

31.   As to point (3) Applicant is correct in that Asai does not disclose performing malware scanning, however is incorrect that any malware scanning would be done in the content server. As shown by Hailpern (and also admitted by Applicant, p. 16), it is well known that proxy servers can perform malware scanning. These proxy servers, regardless as to how they are organized, are equivalent to the cache servers (not the content server 30) of Asai, since both servers cache data for clients. Therefore the proxy servers of Hailpern and the teachings of the malware scanning can be implemented on the cache servers of Asai. Applicant also brought up the question as to

the meta-information would have no use since the system of Asai is not a hierarchical

proxy cache system, however Asai discloses that the cache servers can detect the state

of distribution of the other cache servers (see abstract), therefore the meta-information

of Hailpern can be utilized in order to forward information (such as load information) to

the other cache servers. By this rationale, the rejection is maintained.

32.   As to point (4), although Applicant is correct in the recitation of Federal Circuit

case law, Applicant is incorrect that these references are nonobvious to combine.

Applicant will understand that the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be

established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the

claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so

found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one

of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir.

1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, It

would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine the teaching of Hailpern with Asai since Asai discloses that the

number of streams currently being distributed by the cache server can be reported to

the cluster control unit 21, however other methods can be implemented (col. 24, lines

55-67). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to search for other methods of

communicating load distribution information to the load balancing unit, eventually finding

the system of Hailpern and its novel system of communicating load level information

using the PICS protocol (col. 10, lines 40-64). By this rationale, the rejection is

maintained.

33.   As to point (5) Applicant will appreciate that the Examiner never stated that the

combination of Asai in view of Hailpern disclosed using SMB or NFS protocol, rather

"Official Notice" was taken. Since this was position was taken in the previous action,

and not challenged by the Applicant in the previous response, it has been deemed

Admitted Prior Art. See previous Office Action. Furthermore, Applicant will appreciate

that HTTP is a protocol for transmission of text, however this text *is located in a file.*

HTTP is a dedicated file access protocol since it access and transfers files over a

network. By this rationale, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

34.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

35.   The Examiner respectfully requests that the Applicant review the prior art

thoroughly before drafting claim amendments. Applicant states that numerous

typographical errors were made in the previous response, however "the context of the

prior response" states the correct position of the Applicant. Applicant continues to make

typographical errors in response (i.e. "in which elements of Hailpern does the Examiner

believe the teachings of Hailpern could be implemented?"). These errors make it

extremely difficult for the Office to ascertain as to the position of the Applicant and to

formulate a response. Applicant is advised to proofread any response in order for these

typographical errors to be kept to a minimum.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (571)

272-3905. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

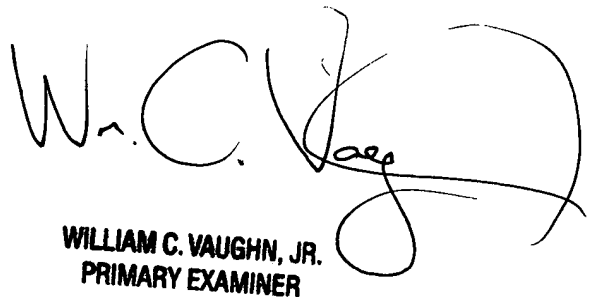For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JEA
August 20, 2005

WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER